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THE DEMOCRAT

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be attended to.

THE MISER.

"To be frugal is wise," and the lesson of truth
Should ever be preached in the ears of the youth;
The young man who is curbed in his spendthrift haste,
Ist measure want should follow on waste;
But to see the hand that is wither'd and old
So eagerly clutch at the shining gold—
Oh! can it be good that man should crave
The dross of the world—so high his grave?

Sad is the lot of those who pine
In the gloomy depth of the precious mine!
Buy thee toil not so hard in gaining the ore
As the miser in guarding the glittering store.
He trembles the coin with a fastidious eye,
And trembles the while if a fear is nigh
He adds more wealth; and a fiendish trace
Of joy comes over his shrunken face.

He seeks the bed where he cannot rest,
Mide close beside his idol chest;
He wakes with a willer'd haggard stare,
For he dreams a thief is busy there;
He searches around—the bolts are fast,
And watchmen of the night go past;
His coffers are safe; but there's a fear in his brain,
And the miser cannot sleep again!

He never flings the blessed mite
To fill the orphan child with delight.
The dog may howl, the widow may sigh,
He hears of them not—they may starve and die.
His heart is of ice no throbbing glow
Spreads there at the piercing tale of woe:
All torpid and cold, he lives alone
In his hoards, like a toad embedded in stone.

Death comes—but the miser's friendless bier
Is free from the sobbing mourner's tear;
Unwept, unloved, no grateful one
Will tell of the kindly deeds he'd done.
Oh! never covet the miser's fame,
As a cheerless halo that circles his name;
And one fond heart that will truly grieve,
Will outweigh all the gold we can leave.

WINTER.

"Heap the fire—slurp the biting air,
And from its station wheel the easy chair—
To hear, without the bitter tempest beat."

Winter, with his frost and piercing winds, warns
Of his approach. The forests have been stripped
Of their foliage, and the garden of its verdure.
The barn of the husbandman is full—the orchards
Have yielded their rich products, and the happy
family are gathering round the blazing hearth, to
enjoy the fruits of their summer's toil; and as the
blackbirds whistle through the gray forests, the
prayer of the benevolent is offered up for the bless-
ing of their protection from the inclemency of winter.

But the child of poverty—the hopeless, stricken
wanderer through the world of misfortune and dis-
appointment—is shivering in the hovel of misery
and despair. May an angel hand minister to their
wants, and teach them that the ice bound charity
of this world will melt by the eternal sunshine of
the world to come; that although the misery and
suffering of this life may be great, yet the joy, the
pleasure, and the happiness of the "just made per-
fect" in heaven, will be greater.

Maternal Love.—What pen can describe all
the feelings of grief, or joy, which takes place in
the bosom of a mother. Her tender solicitude
for the object of her affection; her alarms, her
anxiety, when she is in danger of losing him,
her despair when he is lost! The wife of a noble
gentleman, having seen her only son die, abandon-
ed herself to the most cruel and excessive grief.
A minister of eminent piety endeavored to con-
sole her. He reminded her of Abraham, whom
God had commanded even to plunge a poniard in
the bosom of his son, who had obeyed the divine
will without a murmur. "Alas! my good father,"
replied she, with impetuosity, "God has never
demanded this sacrifice of a mother."

GENERAL WASHINGTON.—The remains of this
illustrious man, the Father and Saviour of his coun-
try, were recently placed in the sarcophagus, made
by Mr. Struthers of this city, from whom we learn,
that when the vault and coffin were opened, "where
they laid him," the sacred form of Washington
was discovered in a wonderful state of preservation.
The high pale brow bore a calm and serene ex-
pression; and the lips pressed tight together, had a
grave and solemn smile, such as they doubtless
wore, when the first President gave up his blame-
less mortal life, for an immortal existence.

"When his soft breath, with pain,
Was yielded to the elements again."

The impressive aspect of the great Departed,
reappeared the man whose lot it was to transfer
the halcyon dust to its last testament, and he was
unable to conceal his emotions. He placed his
hand upon the ample forehead, once highest in the
ranks of battle, or throbbing with the cares of an im-
mense Empire; and he lamented, we doubt not, that
the voice of fame, could not provoke that silent clay
to life again, or pour its tones of rival into the dull
cold ear of Death. The last acts of patriotic
courage were thus consummated; and the figure,
which we can scarcely dissociate from an apothecary
consigned to its low, dim mansion, to be seen no
more until mortal shall put on immortality, and the
vesture of decay be changed to the bright garments
of endless incorruption.—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

IT HAS BEEN SO.—The British took New
York in the revolution, and overran New Jersey,
and took up winter quarters in Philadelphia, but
they did not whip the Colonies afterwards.

Let all sensible men remember, that the same
brutal flames of liberty burn in the bosoms of
freemen now as then—that the same cause ap-
peals to them for aid. Then freemen fought to
break the austere shackles of an European aristoc-
racy. They now labor to prevent an incorporated
nobility, with exclusive and dangerous privileges
grinding us to the earth, and seizing on the last vest-
ige of liberty left us. The parallel is perfect—
and none need shut their eyes to the results.—
The spirit that led General Washington, through
glory, and even defeat, to triumph—William
Wallace to the defence of his bleeding country-
man—and William Tell to victory and freedom,
yet animates the hearts of our countrymen.—
(This Statesman.)

From the Globe, Dec. 25.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Yesterday Mr. Prentiss, the defeated candi-
date in the first election, which the House deter-
mined filled the vacancy for the whole term of
two years, presented himself, with a colleague,
and, in effect, required the expulsion of Messrs.
Claiborne and Gholson to make room for them.
The question is simply this. The Governor of
Mississippi, by proclamation, in consequence of
the called session of Congress, notified the peo-
ple to elect Representatives to fill the vacancy in
the Congressional representation of the Union,
that State having no member since the expiration
of the Congress on the 4th of March. Messrs.
Claiborne and Gholson were elected by a large
majority to fill the vacancy which the Constitu-
tion, in such cases, require to be filled. The
vacancy, in this case, was the whole term of two
years, save that portion of it which had expired
before the fourth of March, and the fall when
the election was held. This was the decision of
the House, when objection was made to Messrs.
Claiborne and Gholson as members at the Sep-
tember session. It was then adjudicated by the
House that the Governor had a right, under the
circumstances, to call an election to fill the vacan-
cy, in anticipation of the time by the State
law, in virtue of the supreme law—the Constitu-
tion of the United States; and that the vacancy
so filled under the provisions of that instrument,
must be the whole unexpired term of two years.
No election was ever held in this country to fill
part of a vacancy. The Governor, it was ad-
judged by the House, could not restrict the elec-
tion to one session, to two or three. The Con-
stitution confers no authority to sever the Con-
gressional term into fractions, and to elect mem-
bers for the part of the term. Nor does it au-
thorize, when a vacancy occurs during the term,
that the vacancy shall be divided into parts, and
several elections held to fill several portions of the
vacancy. The Constitution requires that mem-
bers shall be elected for the full Congressional
period of two years; and when vacancies occur,
for the whole period of the term remaining vacant.
The whole practice of the Government has been
in conformity with this decision of the House.
No member of Congress was ever elected for a
less period than two years, or the whole remain-
ing portion of the term of two years vacant at the
time of holding the election to be filled by it. If
Governors or State Legislatures were to under-
take to confine the operation of an election to a
single session of Congress, it would be an attempt
to supersede the Constitution of the United States
by the executive or legislative will of a single
State.

Notwithstanding the explicit terms of the Con-
stitution—the unquestionable state of fact in re-
lation to the election under it—the uninterrupted
practice down to the present case, and the sol-
emn and final decision recognising the letter,
spirit, and practice, all in consonance, by the
present House of Representatives, the sole judg-
e in the case, and without appeal, yet the defeated
candidate, Mr. Prentiss, with his colleague, re-
solved to run another race by themselves, to fill a
vacancy which the House, by its own action,
had declared already filled!

The Federal party now pretend this was an
ex parte decision; and yet the question was raised
by them as a party. They denied the right
of Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne for the special
session, although elected by the people over the
prominent man who denies, with the very party
that demanded it, the validity of the decision of
the only tribunal to try and adjudge the issue
thus forced on it.

On the preliminary question of reference, the
Federal party objected to submitting the case to
the Committee of Elections for a report, on the
ground that it had already decided in favor of the
sitting members, and yet the same men insisted
that the House should readjudicate the case, al-
though it had been discussed, fully considered,
and finally confirmed the report of that committee
on repeated votes.

They now set up the late vote for Mr. Prentiss
and his colleague, in opposition to the judicial
decision of the House. When before did these
men advocate the doctrine, that questions re-
ferred by the Constitution to a judicial tribunal—es-
pecially a judicial tribunal composed of the Rep-
resentatives of the people of the whole Union—
should be tried by an election in one of the
States? Was not this an ex parte election?
There were no opposing candidates, and we are
not at all surprised that thousands who refused
Mr. Prentiss and his party their votes, when pow-
er was to be conferred by them, should gratify
them, when called to the polls to vote for State
officers, and when they knew that it was a mere
matter of compliment, and conferred no trust. As
an act to solace a disappointed party, it was well
enough. The people understood perfectly that
it only conferred a titular dignity—a sinecure
station—because they only allowed Mr. Prentiss
and his colleague to ask the House to reverse
their own judgment, and divest Messrs. Clai-
borne and Gholson of a right which that body
had just declared was vested in them by the vote
of the people; that in fact they only gave the
honorary members elect, leave to ask the House
for what they knew would be denied—to expel
members without fault, and take from them a
right which they had already decided to be vested
by the people and the Constitution. The case of
Messrs. Prentiss and Word is like that of appli-
cants for office, who go about soliciting recom-
mendations for place, on condition it should be
vacated by some worthy incumbent. As it is
only asking leave to ask for a very remote con-
tingent remainder, for which there is no compe-
tition, and scarcely a possibility of its being with-
in the reach of the applicant, even if the vacancy
should happen, every body who is begged signs
as a matter of course. It would be a sad reflec-
tion on the benevolence of our countrymen, to
suppose they would deny a boon that costs them
nothing. To suppose that Mr. Prentiss, who
was in a minority of some thousands upon a strict
party division only a few months before, should
at once become so popular as to carry the
majority in a State to expel the members they
had elected, when the result of the same election,
in electing to the Legislature and the chief mag-
istracy the friends of the sitting members, shows
that no change of political opinion has taken
place, is only possible to Federal arrogance;—
that arrogance which would claim for him and his
colleague a right to take their places as members,
to debate with the rest their own cases, after
Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, the sworn mem-
bers—the members declared duly elected by the
solemn judgment of the only body entitled to de-
cide on the qualification of members—had even

waived their own unquestionable right to speak
or vote on a matter which so nearly interested
them. The application was just as reasonable,
as if the galleries had been invited to shove the
members from their seats in the Hall, and then
to pronounce whether Congress was a legitimate
body. Mr. Foster, of New York, in a few neat,
clear, and eloquent remarks, most happily ex-
posed the ridiculous pretension.

GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Freedom of the
State, having chosen me to fill the most exalted
office in their gift, have thereby imposed upon me
a debt of gratitude which I cheerfully acknowl-
edge, but can never repay. I feel most sensibly
that the duties of the office are, at the present
time, peculiarly arduous and responsible. The
evils of an insupportable and depreciated paper
currency oppress the whole community; confi-
dence is measurably destroyed, creditors are urg-
ing the collection of their debts, the price of our
great staple is depressed, and the people are
anxiously looking to the legislative wisdom of the
State for relief.

To form a more perfect union, provide for the
common defence, and general welfare, the States
of the Confederacy delegated certain enumerated
and defined powers to the General Government,
and expressly reserved to themselves the free
and unobstructed exercise of all others, not spe-
cially prohibited by the Constitution. Ever since
the foundation of the Government, a difference
of opinion has prevailed as to the extent of fed-
eral powers: one party has contended for a latitudi-
narian construction of the Constitution, and
sought to consolidate nearly all the attributes of
sovereignty in the National Government; the
other has insisted on a strict construction, and op-
posed the exercise of all powers not delegated to
the federal government, and necessary to carry into
effect the enumerated powers. Being firmly per-
suaded that the States have granted no powers to
the General Government, except those specified
in the constitution, I will steadily oppose the
exercise of all powers assumed. Necessarily, how-
ever, urgent and pretexts, however numerous,
may justify an interpolation of the Constitu-
tion.

The whole country is deeply agitated in re-
lation to the charter of a National Bank. The
creation of a corporation is a substantive power,
and one of the highest acts of sovereignty,—not
an incidental power, and would have been con-
ferred on Congress if it had been thought nec-
essary and proper.

The journals of the National Convention, and
the published debates in the State Conventions,
which ratified the Constitution, conclusively show,
that the power to charter a bank, as well as to
create corporations, was solicited and refused,
and never intended to be conferred upon Con-
gress. If such a pretension is now sanctioned
by the people, Congress will have it in their pow-
er, through corporations, to change the descent
and distribution of property—destroy our resour-
ces and revenue—eventually annihilate the re-
served rights of the States, and the Government
will thus become a central power for the General
Government, the power of granting corporate privi-
leges. Its power is already too great, and should
be restricted, not enlarged. A National Bank
would be highly prejudicial to the planting States;
located as the principal bank—certainly would be,
in New York or Philadelphia, it would confer
the power of controlling our commerce and credit,
on persons possessing neither community of inter-
est or congeniality of feeling with the South, and not
amenable to our laws. Such an institution would
soon prostrate our local banks, and involve the
State in wide spread ruin and distress. It could
make money scarce or plenty at its pleasure, de-
press or raise the price of every article of pro-
duce, and every species of property, and would
prevent us from building up commercial cities
within our own borders, exporting directly the
produce of the soil, and importing ourselves nec-
essary articles of consumption.

The annual exports of Mississippi are equal to
one-sixth of those of the whole Union; and at
the present low prices, amount to at least fifty-
millions of dollars,—a sum amply sufficient to
afford to the people a credit for all the money
they require—bring exchange in our favor, and
make other States dependent on us, instead of
continuing dependent on them.

By building up and fostering home markets,
we will be enabled to enact and enforce laws pro-
tecting the planting interest against the enormous
charges, frauds and impositions under which they
have heretofore suffered in the sale of their cotton.
—evils which have long weighed heavily on the
productive labour of the country, and paralyzed
the industry and enterprise of our planters.—
Measures are now in progress well calculated to
afford us the incalculable benefit of a home mar-
ket, which if sustained by wise and suitable en-
actments will soon free us from foreign vassalage,
and enable us to extinguish the debt which hangs
like an incubus on the country.

Our wealth consists in the exuberance of our
soil, in the value of our great staple, the product
of which is annually increasing; and in the in-
dustry and enterprise of our people. These re-
sources are ample and will soon afford relief;
unwise legislation alone can arrest our onward
march. Wisdom requires of us to submit to
transient evils rather than by the adoption of
temporary expedients, hazard the future welfare
and credit of the State.

Blessed with a productive soil, a genial clime,
and a most valuable staple, we yet find the State
involved in general distress, with a currency de-
preciated at home and incurable abroad. These
disasters have been brought upon us by the enor-
mous increase of banking capital—over issues of
paper money—wild and visionary schemes of
speculation, and reckless extravagance. A great
increase of the circulating medium cheapens the
value of money—raises nominally the price of
every species of property—causes many to aban-
don their usual occupations and industrious lab-
ors, enter the arena of speculation, and at last, in-
volve themselves and their sureties in hopeless
bankruptcy.

The price of our only export, Cotton, is entire-
ly dependent on the demand and currency abroad,
and does not rise and fall in proportion to other
articles. Debts incurred when money is plenty,
and prices high, generally remain to be paid out
of the produce of the soil at low prices.

The Banking System is so interwoven with
our habits, business and contracts, that it has,
perhaps, become a necessary evil, and cannot
speedily be eradicated, without involving the
whole State in utter ruin. An imperative regard

for the welfare of the people, requires that our
whole banking system should be thoroughly re-
formed and regulated by Legislative provisions;
so as effectually to prevent a recurrence of disas-
ters similar to those which now oppress the coun-
try. This can only be effected by the enact-
ment of a general law regulating all our Banks,
and making it their interest to resume specie pay-
ments at an early day. Exchange on Europe has
already fallen so low as to cause the demand for
exportation to cease. Nothing but the will and
concert on the part of the Banks is now want-
ing to enable all that are solvent speedily to redeem
their issues, and afford to the people a currency
equivalent to gold and silver. All the Banks in
this State have forfeited their charters, by failing
to redeem their notes, and numerous other viola-
tions of their franchises. The present is an aus-
picious period for placing them under salutary
control. Banks have no more right to close their
doors and refuse to redeem their notes in specie,
than individuals. Their acts bear directly on the
business of the country, and the value of property.
A prudent regard for the best interests of society,
requires that all of them should be compelled to
act harmoniously—held subject to a most rigid
examination, and at all times kept under the con-
trol of the Legislature. Nor should it be forgot-
ten, that the regulation of the currency is a sov-
ereign power of a high and delicate nature, and
ought not, and cannot, consistently with our re-
publican institutions, be conferred exclusively
upon corporations, and placed beyond Legisla-
tive control.

The Constitution of the United States prohi-
bits the States from passing any law impairing
the obligation of Contracts. This provision ap-
plies as well to contracts entered into by banks,
as individuals. Any law postponing the collec-
tion of debts, or changing the remedy, so as to
hinder or delay the collection of existing liabil-
ities, would impair contracts, and never will re-
ceive my approval.

Apart from the constitutional objections, I con-
sider it both unwise and unsafe to tamper with
the Law of Contracts, at a period of great pecu-
niary embarrassment.—It has a tendency to de-
stroy confidence, and make the creditor more an-
xious to enforce the collections of his demands;
the means of debtors are thus often absorbed
in the costs and expenses of litigation, to the
great injury of both parties. A spirit of forbearance
and accommodation will soon extricate the
country from its present embarrassment; and
nothing would tend so much to bring about this
desirable result, as a fixed determination to pre-
serve the hitherto unsullied character of the State,
and to make no attempt to legislate the people
out of debt.

Let those who complain so loudly of the pres-
sure, produce more, buy less, and look to them-
selves instead of Government, for relief. Times
will then get better, and the country become
flourishing and prosperous.

The wise and energetic measures of the late
Administration, caused the Indians to cede their
possessive right to all the lands they occupied in
this State. Most of the white "frontiers" caused
our State to populate with great rapidity, and as
every portion of our territory and population now
fairly represented in both branches of the Legis-
lature, the period is auspicious for the commence-
ment of an expanded system of Internal Improve-
ment. Nearly every portion of the State is in-
tersected with Rivers, which, at little expense,
could be made navigable. Clearing out rivers,
and making good roads, enhances the value of
land—increases the revenue and resources of the
State—promotes social and profitable intercourse,
—and prevents sectional jealousies.

Situated as we are, in relation to our domestic
institutions, a well organized Militia is indispen-
sible to our safety. A commendable spirit ex-
ists in many parts of the State. Volunteer Com-
panies are organized, equipped and disciplined,
and will be our surest reliance in the hour of
danger. Twenty-three years ago this day, the
volunteers of our free Territory, combat-
ed successfully the disciplined legions of Brit-
tain, on the Plains of New Orleans, and received
the public commendation of the gallant chiefs,
whose services, civil and military, have conferred
lasting benefits on this State, and whose name
will always be held in respect and veneration by
her sons.

The disorganization of the Militia, has partly
arisen from the frequency of resignations; to cor-
rect this abuse, I will not accept the resignation
of any officer, unless a satisfactory reason be as-
signed; and will, so far as my other engagements
permit, review the various regiments, and hold ev-
ery officer to a strict discharge of his duty.

Our Constitution recognises in its fullest ex-
tent, equality of rights and equality of privileges;
every citizen is eligible to office, and has the
right of voting for every officer of the Govern-
ment. This renders it essential that all should
be educated—ignorance is the main pillar of des-
potism, an enlightened people can never be en-
slaved. By the establishment of universities of
learning, at eligible points, and free schools in
every township, the advantages of education will
be accessible to all,—and the avenues to honor,
wealth and fame opened to the children of penury
as well as of affluence.

Our State justly labors under the imputation of
great laxity in the execution of her penal laws;
acts of lawless violence are often committed with
impunity, and exaltations of popular feeling have
occasionally interrupted the course of justice.

The erection of a penitentiary will secure the
prompt execution of the law. Being firmly per-
suaded, that under the existing state of our laws,
and the feelings of society, criminals are rarely
justly convicted; I shall let the law take its
course, and not interpose the executive clemency
except in extraordinary cases. Examples should
be made, and the majesty of the laws vindicated.
The highest man in the land is not above the
law, the lowest is not below it; and "no one can
be deprived of life, liberty or property, but by due
course of law."

Having, in obedience to a custom followed by
all my predecessors, frankly indicated the prin-
ciples which will govern me in the discharge of my
official duties, I am now prepared to superadd
the sanction required by the Constitution.

A. G. MCNUTT.

Jackson, Miss., January 8, 1838.

A YOUNG MOTHER.—Councils of the Indians
have been recently held in different parts of the
Provinces—where it has been announced to them
that, as Wm. IV. is dead, they have no longer a
"Great Father," but a "Great Mother." Poor
little innocent Victoria—a "Great Mother."!!!
What a shame.

[St. Thomas Liberal.]

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

The delegates assembled at the Capitol on the
8th inst. On motion of NATHAN LESTER of
Lowndes, the Rev. M. Reid of Columbus was
called to the Chair and M. R. Dudley Esq. of
Hinds appointed Secretary. A committee was then
appointed, consisting of C. L. DUBUQUOIS, Presi-
dent of Jefferson College, NATHAN LESTER of
Lowndes and SOLOMON TURT Esq. of Hinds, to
draft resolutions, after which an adjournment was
had to give the Committee time to prepare their
report, and the members an opportunity to mix
with citizens and strangers in paying their re-
spects to the Governor elect, at his residence.

On the 9th, at 12 M., the committee met pur-
suant to adjournment. The resolutions, and a
constitution, were submitted for adoption. HENRY
PHILLIPS Esq. of Madison, was duly im-
pressed with the importance of the subject before
them, and was desirous that the matter should be
presented to the Legislature for their immediate
action. Hon. T. M. TUCKER of Lowndes, sug-
gested the 15th of the present month as the time
for a committee, to be appointed for the purpose
of digesting a system of Education to report.—
Dr. M. W. PHILLIPS of Rankin, thought the first
of July would give the time necessary. He was
in favor of the organization of a Board, with a
Secretary to reside at Jackson, enjoying an ade-
quate salary, and their acts subject to the ap-
proval of the Legislature. D. H. HOOKS, Esq.
of Claiborne, was not prepared for the occasion,
but was happy to participate in their proceedings.
It was a subject that had too long been neglected,
but time should be given to make an able report.
A longer time than the middle of the year should
be allotted therein. As a member of the Legisla-
ture he would cheerfully vote for an appropriation
to enable a committee to visit other States
and obtain such information as might be desir-
able. Mr. H. PHILLIPS, of Madison, was opposed
to a postponement. While the public mind was
impressed with the importance of the subject, was
the time to act. Senator TUCKER was subsistent
there should be immediate action. He had sug-
gested the 15th, as the proper time, from the sup-
position that some one familiar with Schools and
Colleges had come prepared to submit their
views for the consideration of the Convention and
that less time would consequently be required to
embody them in a report; but if others were un-
prepared as himself, and more time should be
given, he would withdraw his motion. Professor
DUBUQUOIS was of opinion that a longer time
should be given to mature a plan suited to the
wants of every section of the State. Premature
action would defeat the objects the Convention
had in view. In taking the example of other
States, we should adopt all that was good, and re-
ject the bad. Mr. D. H. HOOKS, commenting upon
the benefits to be derived from pursuing a liberal
policy with regard to schools, &c., took occasion to
contrast the situation of other countries, where
due attention had been paid to the subject, with
those opposed to the dissemination of intelligence,
and remarked that the perpetuity of our institu-
tions depended in a great measure upon the mor-
tal TUCKER was satisfied with the suggestions
thrown out, and accordingly withdrew his motion.

Mr. HOOKS mentioned the first of January next
as a suitable time, but at the suggestion of Mr.
DUBUQUOIS, the eighth was substituted. On mo-
tion, a committee of five was then appointed,
consisting of Professor DUBUQUOIS, Professor
Sims, Dr. M. W. PHILLIPS, D. H. HOOKS Esq. and
ROBERT BRUCE WITTER. On motion of
Mr. Sims, seconded by Mr. Lester, the Constitu-
tion was then read. A. G. WALKER Esq. of
Lowndes, moved that the first blank be filled
with "The Mississippi Association for the pro-
motion of Education," which was agreed to.—
Thus has Mr. WALKER the credit of giving a name
to the first State Association for the advancement
of Education and the promotion of useful knowl-
edge in Mississippi. Long may it flourish. Mr.
LESTER offered a resolution tendering the thanks
of the Convention to his Excellency A. G.
McNutt, for the assurance given in his Inaugural
Address of his cordial cooperation in all matters
tending to promote the cause of Education;
which was unanimously adopted. Hon. JESSE
GILMER, of Lowndes, submitted one recom-
mending the committee to enquire particularly as
to the benefits to be derived from the introduc-
tion of the Manual Labor System. Mr. G. had
the subject of Education at heart, and was dis-
posed to lend all the aid required, in his official
or private capacity. It was unnecessary to ad-
vert to its influence upon the character of the
people, and ultimately upon the Government it-
self. The Convention then adjourned, until 7
P. M.

At the appointed hour, the Convention again
met, and the Secretary being absent, on motion
of Mr. LESTER, A. G. WALKER Esq. was ap-
pointed Secretary pro tem. The Constitution was
then read, and adopted, section after section, with
amendments; after which it was presented for
the signatures of those present. On motion of
JAMES PHILLIPS Esq. it was resolved, that per-
sons wishing to become members hereafter, can
do so by applying to the Recording Secretary
and signing the Constitution as adopted. At the
suggestion of Professor DUBUQUOIS the time, for
the Committee to report, was changed from the
8th to the 2d Monday in January. On motion
of Senator TUCKER, the Convention proceeded to
the election of officers, which resulted as fol-
lows:
Professor C. L. DUBUQUOIS, (Pres't of Jefferson
College,) President.
Dr. John W. King, of Rankin, Vice President.
Hon. James Phillips, of Hinds, Corresponding
Secretary.
Mr. R. Dudley, of Hinds, Recording Secretary.
Des. M. W. Phillips and Joseph E. Blunt, Guar-
dians, Solomon Turt, Esq., Daniel Comfort,
and Pryor Lea Esq. Directors.

On motion of Gen. Collier of Simpson, editors
of newspapers in the State friendly to the cause,
were requested to publish the proceedings of this
Convention. Mr. ISAAC C. PATRIDGE offered
a resolution requesting the President to cause
copies of the Constitution to be circulated in ev-
ery county in the State, and whenever ten mem-
bers are attached to the same, such County So-
ciety shall become auxiliary to the State Associ-
ation. On motion of Mr. LESTER, it was re-
solved, That the proceedings be signed by the
Chairman and Secretary; after which the Con-
vention adjourned.

REMARKS.—In conclusion, it may not be
amiss to allude to the exertions of those who
have thought the subject of sufficient importance
to claim their attention. All new countries pre-

sent a field for enterprising and energetic young
men not to be found in the old, and, in their set-
tlement, a vast portion of the inhabitants are
made up of that class. As the earth yields its in-
crease, at the hands of the husbandman, wealth
abounds, and inducements are held out to men of
families to remove and settle on lands that are
more productive than their native soil. But the
objection generally urged, is the want of schools
and facilities for the education of youth that old
settlements afford. To do away with this ob-
jection and obviate difficulties, attempts are made
to establish schools; but it will readily be per-
ceived, when the population is sparse, no general
system can be adopted without Legislative aid,—
such aid ought therefore to be extended, in order
that every reasonable inducement may exist to
prompt the man of moral worth and enterprise to
settle among us. His Excellency ALEXANDER
G. MCNUTT, in his Inaugural Address, it will
be seen, has called the attention of the Legisla-
ture to the subject, and Mississippi is destined to
take that rank among other States of the confeder-
acy that her situation and resources so justly en-
title her to. The good order and well being of
society—the blessings of good government—and
the continuance of republican institutions, are
essentially dependant upon the moral cul-
ture of the people. Where schools are estab-
lished, the public mind is elevated, the tone of
public morals strengthened, and the majesty of
Laws respected. When outrages are committed
and life sacrificed, without the perpetrators being
held amenable to the Laws, conviction is carried
to the minds of every one that there is a laxity in
the public morals unknown to those portions of
the country that have a well organized society.
The benefit of schools and the dissemination of
the gospel. Too much credit therefore cannot
be given to those who would strike at the root of
the evil, and with commendable zeal be instru-
mental in producing a wholesome reform in pub-
lic manners and in carrying into successful op-
eration plans calculated to advance the cause of
general intelligence and morality.

Many of our State Banks are subject to taxa-
tion for the advancement of Literature. If this
were a feature in the charters of all, it would af-
ford a very fruitful means of increase to the al-
ready existing resources of the State, applicable
to the advancement of the cause of Education.—
It is to be hoped that ere long, from this and oth-
er sources, a fund will be raised adequate to the
wants of the people. Let the pioneers in the
good cause persevere until the desired end is at-
tained. God speed.

P. B.

POLITICAL LANDMARKS.

There never has been a day since the time of
Mr. Jefferson, when the boundaries of political
parties were so accurately defined by landmarks,
fixed on measures and on principles, as they are
at this. This return to fundamental principles
commenced with the outrage upon the public will,
in the rejection of General Jackson, and has been
advancing and gaining ground ever since. The
election of the patriot Jackson, and his adminis-
tration of eight years, gave him a time to re-es-
tablish the great landmarks which divided and de-
fined the political parties—Federalists and Re-
publicans—of forty years ago; and the election
of Mr. Van Buren, and his already tried and
proved firmness, is a pledge to the country that
he will not pull down, nor remove, a single polit-
ical mark which Jefferson established, and which
Jackson restored. Avoiding minute points, and
promising that, in speaking of parties, some indi-
vidual exceptions are always admitted, and we
believe that the following principles and measures
constitute political landmarks by which the Fed-
eralists and the Republicans of the present can
be accurately discriminated.

1st. On the construction of the Constitution
of the United States—the Federalists going for a
liberalism, and the Republicans for a strict con-<